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it is hereby ordered, that the operation of the aforesaid Acts be, in like manner suspended, as to any Duties on the Exportation of Goods, Wares, or Merchandize which have been, or may be condemned as prize.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

SPAIN...CAPITULATION

Proposed by the Military and Civil Junta of Madrid, to his Imperial and Royal Majesty the Emperor of the French.

Art. 1.—The preservation of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Religion, without any other being legally tolerated.

Answer—Granted.

Article 2.—The liberty and security of the lives and properties of the citizens and other persons in Madrid, as well as of those in public employments: the preservation of their situations, or the option of their retiring from this court, if they should prefer it. Likewise, the lives, privileges, and properties of the secular and regular ecclesiastics of both sexes, together with the respect due to the churches, all in conformity to our laws and customs.

Answer—Granted.

Article 3.—The lives and properties of all military officers of rank are likewise to be safe.

Answer—Granted.

Article 4.—No person shall be liable to persecution, on account of their political opinions or writings, any more than those employed in a public capacity, for what they may have done hitherto in the exercise of their employments, or in obedience to the former Government; nor shall the people suffer for the efforts which they have made for their defence.

Answer—Granted.

Article 5.—No other contributions shall be exacted beyond the ordinary ones that have hitherto been paid.

Answer—Granted till the realm shall definitely be organized.

Article 6.—Our laws, customs, and courts of justice shall be preserved in their present constitution.

Answer—Granted, until the kingdom undergoes its definitive organization.

Article 7.—The French troops and their officers shall not be quartered in private houses, but in military lodging houses

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and tents, and by no means in convents or monasteries; the privileges allowed to the respective classes by the laws being preserved.

Answer—Granted, it being well understood that both the officers and privates must have quarters and tents that are furnished conformably to the military regulations, unless the said buildings be insufficient.

Article 8.—The troops shall march out of the town with the honours of war, and be at liberty to retire whithersoever they chuse.

Answer—The troops shall march out with the honours of war; they shall march off by files to-day at four o'clock in the afternoon, and leave their arms and cannon: the armed peasants shall also leave their arms and artillery; after which the inhabitants shall retire to their houses, and those from without the town to their villages.

All individuals that have enlisted among the troops of the line four months ago, shall be free from their engagements, and retire to their villages.

All the rest shall continue prisoners of war till an exchange takes place, which shall commence immediately between equal numbers, and rank for rank.

Article 9.—The public debts and engagements of the State shall be faithfully and constantly discharged.

Answer—This being a political object belongs to the cognizance of the assembly of the realm, and depends on the general administration.

Article 10.—Those Generals who wish to continue in the Capital, shall preserve their rank; and such as are desirous of quitting it, shall be at liberty so to do.

Answer—Granted; they shall remain in their station, although their pay can only continue till the kingdom receives its ultimate organization.

Additional eleventh article.

A detachment of guards shall this day, at four o'clock, take possession of the Palace gates. The different gates of the city shall, about the same time, be delivered up to the French army.

The guard-house of the body guards, and the general hospital, shall be surrendered to the French army at the same time.

At the same hour, the Park of Artillery and the Arsenals, together with the Engineers, shall be surrendered to the French Artillery and Engineers.

The works and entrenchments shall be levelled, and the streets repaired.

The French officer about to take the command of Madrid, shall, about mid-day repair, under a military guard, to the house of the Principal Governor in order to concert with Government, regulations of Police, and measures for the re-establishment of good order, and public security, in all parts of the town.

We the undersigned Commissioners, authorized by the full powers for settling and signing the present Capitulation, have agreed upon the faithful and entire execution of the above measures.

FERNANDO DE LA VERAY PANTOGA,
THOMAS DE MORLA,
ALEXANDRO.

*Imperial Camp at Madrid, the
4th of December, 1808.*

IMPERIAL DECREES.

NAPOLEON, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH,
KING OF ITALY, AND PROTECTOR OF THE
CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE.

“Considering that the troubles in Spain have been principally the effect of plots, carried on by several individuals, and that the greater part of those who joined in them have been either misled or deceived, wishing to pardon these, and to grant an amnesty for the crimes which they have committed against us, our Nation, and the King our Brother, wishing also to mark those who, after having sworn fidelity to the King, have violated that oath; who, after having accepted places, have only used the authority which was confided to them to betray their Sovereign, and who, instead of employing their influence to enlighten the citizens have only used it to mislead them; and wishing, lastly, that the punishment of great offenders may serve as an example in future times to all those, who, placed at the head of Nations, instead of directing the people with wisdom and prudence, mislead them, and lead them into disorders and popular agitations, and precipitate them into misfortunes and war.

“We have decreed as follows:

“1st, The Dukes of Infantado, of Higar, of Medina Celi, and of Ossuna, the Marquis of Santa Cruz, the Counts of Fernan, Nunez, and Allamera, the Prince of Castel Franco, the Sieur Pierre Cevallos, Ex-Minister of State, and the Bishop of Santander, are declared Traitors to France and Spain, and Traitors to the two Crowns. As such their persons shall be seized and brought before a Military Commission and shot. Their property, moveable and immoveable, shall be confiscated in Spain, in France, in the Kingdom of Italy, in the Kingdom of

Naples, in the Papal States, in the Kingdom of Holland, and in all the countries occupied by the French Arms, to defray the expences of the war.

[The second Article renders null and void, all sales, or other dispositions of their property.]

The third grants, in the name of Joseph Bonaparte, a pardon to all Spaniards who, within one month after the arrival of Bonaparte at Madrid, shall lay down their arms, and renounce all adhesion to, and connexion with England.

Neither the Members of the Juntas, nor General Officers, who have carried arms, are excepted from this pardon, provided they surrender as before-mentioned.

FROM OUR CAMP AT MADRID, DEC. 4.

NAPOLEON, &c.

Considering that the Council of Castile has shown in the exercise of its functions as much falsehood as weakness, and that after having published throughout the kingdom the renunciation of Charles IV. and of the Princes Don Fernando, Don Carlos, Don Francisco, and Don Antonio of the Crown of Spain, and after having acknowledged and proclaimed our legitimate rights to the throne, it had the baseness to declare in the eyes of Europe and posterity, that it had signed these documents with secret and perfidious reservations. We decree as follows:

1. That the Members of the Council of Castile are displaced as being cowards, and unworthy of being the Magistrates of a brave and generous Nation.

By the second Article, however, such Members of the Council as did not sign the Deliberation of the 11th August are excepted from this Decree.

FROM OUR IMPERIAL CAMP BEFORE

MADRID, DEC. 4.

NAPOLEON, &c.

We decree as follows:

1. The Tribunal of the Inquisition is abolished, as incompatible with the Sovereign Power, and with the Civil Authority. 2. The property belonging to the Inquisition shall be sequestered and reunited to the domains of Spain to serve as a guarantee for the vales, and other effects of the public debt.

NAPOLEON, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, &c.

Considering that the Religious of the different Monastic Orders in Spain are too much multiplied;

That it is certain number be useful to assist the Ministers of the Altar in the administration of the Sacraments, the

existence of too considerable a number is injurious to the prosperity of the State :

We decree as follows :

ART. 1. The number of Convents at present existing in Spain shall be reduced to a third.

This reduction shall be produced by uniting the Religious of several Convents in one single house.

2. Dating from the publication of the present Decree, no admission to the Noviciate, no religious profession shall be permitted until the number of the religious of each sex shall have been reduced to the third of the number of the old religious now existing.

In consequence, and in the space of a fortnight, all the Novices shall quit the Convents into which they have been admitted.

3. All the regular Ecclesiastics who wish to renounce their usual living, and to live as secular Ecclesiastics, shall be free to quit their houses.

4. The Religious who shall so renounce, conformably to the preceding article, shall be admitted to the enjoyment of a pension, whose amount shall be regulated by their age, but which shall not be less than 3000 reals, nor exceed the maximum of 4000.

5. Upon the amount of the property of the Convents which shall be suppressed in execution of the first article of the present Decree, shall be raised the sum necessary to increase the proportion of the Cures, so that the minimum of the salary of the Curates shall be raised to 2400 reals.

6. The property of the suppressed Convents, which shall be disposable after the raising of the sum ordered by the foregoing article, shall be united to the domain of Spain, and to be employed as follows ;

The half of the said property to guarantee the vales and other parts of the public debt,

PROCLAMATION BY BONAPARTE.

“SPANIARDS!—You have been misled by perfidious men. They have engaged you in a senseless struggle, and you have had recourse to arms. Is there one amongst you, who, after a moment's reflection upon all that has passed, would not be convinced that you have been the sport of the eternal enemies of the Continent, who take delight in witnessing the effusion of Spanish and French blood?—What

possible result would attend even the success of some campaigns? An endless war upon your soil, and a tedious uncertainty respecting the fate of your properties and lives.

“Within the space of a few months, you have been delivered up to all the afflictions of popular factions. The defeat of your armies has been the work of some marches ; I have entered Madrid ; the rights of war would justify me in making a signal example, by washing away in blood the outrages offered to me and to my nation : but I have listened to the dictates of clemency only. Some men, the authors of all your calamities, shall alone be punished. I shall speedily drive from the Peninsula that English army which has been sent to Spain, not for the purpose of assistance to you, but to inspire you with a false confidence and to mislead you.

“I had declared to you in my Proclamation of the 2d of June, that I wished to be your Regenerator. To the rights which had been ceded to me by the Princes of the last dynasty, you wished that I should add the right of conquest. That shall not make any alteration in my intentions. I am even disposed to praise all that may be generous in your efforts ; I am willing to admit, that your real interests have been concealed from you, that the real state of things has been disguised from you.—Spaniards, your destiny is in your own hands. Reject the poisons which the English have spread amongst you :—let your King be assured of your affection and your confidence, and you will be more powerful and more happy than ever you have been. All that obstructed your prosperity and your grandeur, I have destroyed ; the chains which have borne down the people, I have broken ; a free Constitution gives you a limited and constitutional, instead of an absolute Monarchy. It depends upon yourselves whether this Constitution shall still continue in your land.

“But should all my efforts prove fruitless, and should you not merit my confidence, nothing remains for me but to treat you as conquered provinces, and to place my Brother upon another throne. I shall then place the Crown of Spain upon my own head, and cause it to be respected by the guilty ; for God

has given me power and inclination to surmount all obstacles.

“ Given at our Imperial Camp at Madrid, Dec. 7, 1808.

(Signed)

“NAPOLEON.”

“ By the Emperor, Minister Secretary of State, (Signed)

“ H. B. MARET,”

The following is a copy of the address presented to his Majesty the Emperor, by the Corregidor of Madrid, in the name of the magistracy and citizens of that capital :

“ SIRE—The city of Madrid, represented by its magistrates, secular and regular clergy, nobility and deputies of the wards, presents itself at the feet of your Imperial Majesty, to offer you its most respectful thanks for the gracious clemency with which your Majesty, in the conquest which your victorious troops have made of this city, has been pleased to think of the safety and welfare of its inhabitants, and the praiseworthy and beneficent treatment which your Majesty has been pleased to show towards them, and which the city of Madrid considers as a pledge of forgiveness for all that has occurred in the absence of our King Joseph, your Majesty's brother.

“ The several colleges constituting this assembly, duly deliberating on the subject of their meeting, have concluded and resolved to entreat your Imperial and Royal Majesty, that it may please you to grant them the favour of seeing King Joseph in Madrid, that all the places under its immediate jurisdiction, and the whole of Spain, may at length enjoy that tranquillity and happiness which they expect from the benevolence of his Majesty's character.

“ Finally, Madrid flatters herself that she shall find protection in the power of your Imperial and Royal Majesty, at the same time that your clemency guarantees her happiness.

“ Sire!—At the feet of your Imperial and Royal Majesty.”

Madrid, Dec. 9, 1808.”

To this address his Majesty returned the following answer :

“ I am pleased with the sentiments of the city of Madrid. I regret the injuries she has suffered, and am particularly happy that, under existing circumstances, I have been able to effect her deliverance, and to protect her from great calamities.

“ I have hastened to adopt measures calculated to tranquillize all ranks of the citizens, knowing how painful a state of

uncertainty is to all men, collectively and individually.

“ I have preserved the spiritual orders, but with a limitation of the number of Monks. There is not a single intelligent person who is not of opinion that they were too numerous. Those of them who are influenced by a Divine call, shall remain in their cloisters, With regard to those whose call was doubtful, or influenced by temporal considerations, I have fixed their condition in the order of secular priests. Out of the surplus of the monastic property, I have abolished that court which was a subject of complaint to Europe and the present age. Priests may guide the minds of men, but must exercise no temporal or corporal jurisdiction over the citizens.

“ I have accomplished what I owed to myself and my nation. Vengeance has had its due. It has fallen upon ten of the principal culprits ; all the rest have entire and absolute forgiveness.

“ I have abolished those privileges which the *Grandeos* usurped during times of civil war, when kings but too frequently are necessitated to surrender their rights, to purchase their own tranquillity, and that of their people. I have abolished the feudal rights, and henceforth every one may set up inns, ovens, mills, employ himself in fishing and rabbit-hunting, and give free scope to his industry, provided he respects the laws and regulations of the police. The selfishness, wealth and prosperity of a small number of individuals, were more injurious to your agriculture than the heat of the dog-days.

“ As there is but one GOD, so should there be in a state but one judicial power. All peculiar jurisdictions were usurpations, and at variance with the rights of the nation ; I have abolished them.

“ I have also made known to every one what he may have to fear, and what he may have to hope. I shall expel the English army from the Peninsula. Saragossa, Valentia, Seville, shall be reduced to submission, either by persuasion, or the power of my arms. There is no obstacle which can long resist the execution of my resolutions.

“ But what transcends my power is this—to consolidate the Spaniards as one nation, under the sway of the King. Should they continue to be infected with these principles of aversion and hatred to France, which the partisans of the English and the enemies of the continent have infused into the bosom

of Spain; I can establish no nation, no King, no independence of the Spaniards, if the King be not assured of their attachment and fidelity.

“The Bourbons can no longer reign in Europe. The divisions in the Royal Family were contrived by the English. It was not the dethronement of King Charles, and the favourite (the Prince of Peace) that the Duke of Infantado, that tool of England, as is proved by the papers found in his house, had in view. The intention was to establish the predominant influence of England in Spain; a senseless project, the result of which would have been a perpetual Continental war, that would have caused the shedding of torrents of blood. No power under the influence of England can exist on the Continent. If there be any that entertain such a wish, their wish is absurd, and will sooner or later occasion their fall.

“It would be easy for me, should I be compelled to adopt that measure, to govern Spain by establishing as many Viceroyalties in it as there are Provinces. Nevertheless, I do not refuse to abdicate my right of conquest in favour of the King and to establish him in Madrid, as soon as the 30,000 Citizens which this capital contains, the Clergy, Nobility, Merchants, and Lawyers, shall have declared their sentiments and their fidelity; set an example to the Provinces, enlightened the people, and made the nation sensible that their existence and prosperity essen-

tially depend upon a King and a free Constitution favourable to the people and hostile only to the egotism and haughty passions of the Grandaees.

“If such be the sentiments of the inhabitants of Madrid, let the 30,000 citizens assemble in the churches; let them, in the presence of the holy Sacrament, take an oath, not only with their mouths, but also with their hearts, and without any jesuitical equivocation, that they promise support, attachment, and fidelity to their King; let the Priests in the confessional and the pulpit, the mercantile class in their correspondence, the men of the law in their writings and speeches, infuse these sentiments into the people:—then shall I surrender my right of conquest, place the King upon the throne, and make it my pleasing task to conduct myself as a true friend of the Spaniards. The present generation may differ in their opinions, the passions have been too much brought into action; but your grandchildren will bless me as your renovator; they will reckon the day when I appeared among you, among their memorable festivals; and from that will the happiness of Spain date its commencement.

“You are thus, Monsieur le Corregidor,” added the Emperor, “informed of the whole of my determination. Consult with your fellow-citizens, and consider what part you will choose; but whatever it be, make your choice with sincerity, and tell me only your genuine sentiments.”

PUBLIC OCCURRENCES.

IRISH.

HIBERNIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was held at the Royal Exchange, on Monday the 14th Nov. 1808.—The Patron, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, in the Chair. The Secretary read the report of the Committee for the last year, which was received, and is as follows:

At the last annual meeting of your society, your committee was entrusted with the important commission of procuring suitable patronage for the institution. To the accomplishment of this primary object, they immediately applied themselves, by communicating the nature and designs of the society

to some of the first characters in Ireland, and soliciting their countenance and support. Your committee were highly gratified by the politeness and promptitude with which the most satisfactory answers were given to their communications; and could not but anticipate the most salutary result from the support of the noblemen and gentlemen who have come forward as patron, president and vice-presidents of the society.

“Your committee were convinced, that one extensive institution, pervading the whole country, having one grand fund, and acting on one plan, would contribute more to the general